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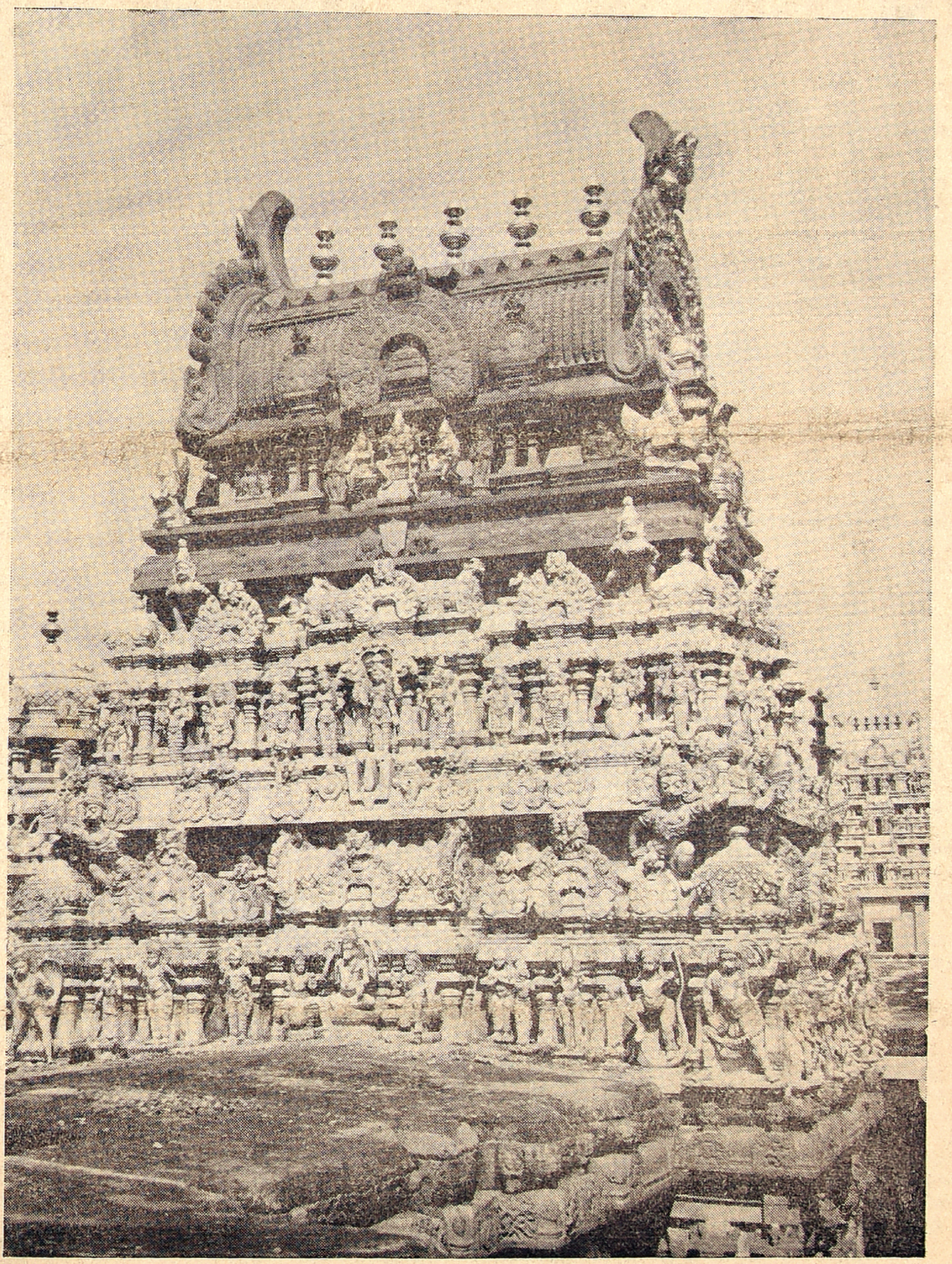


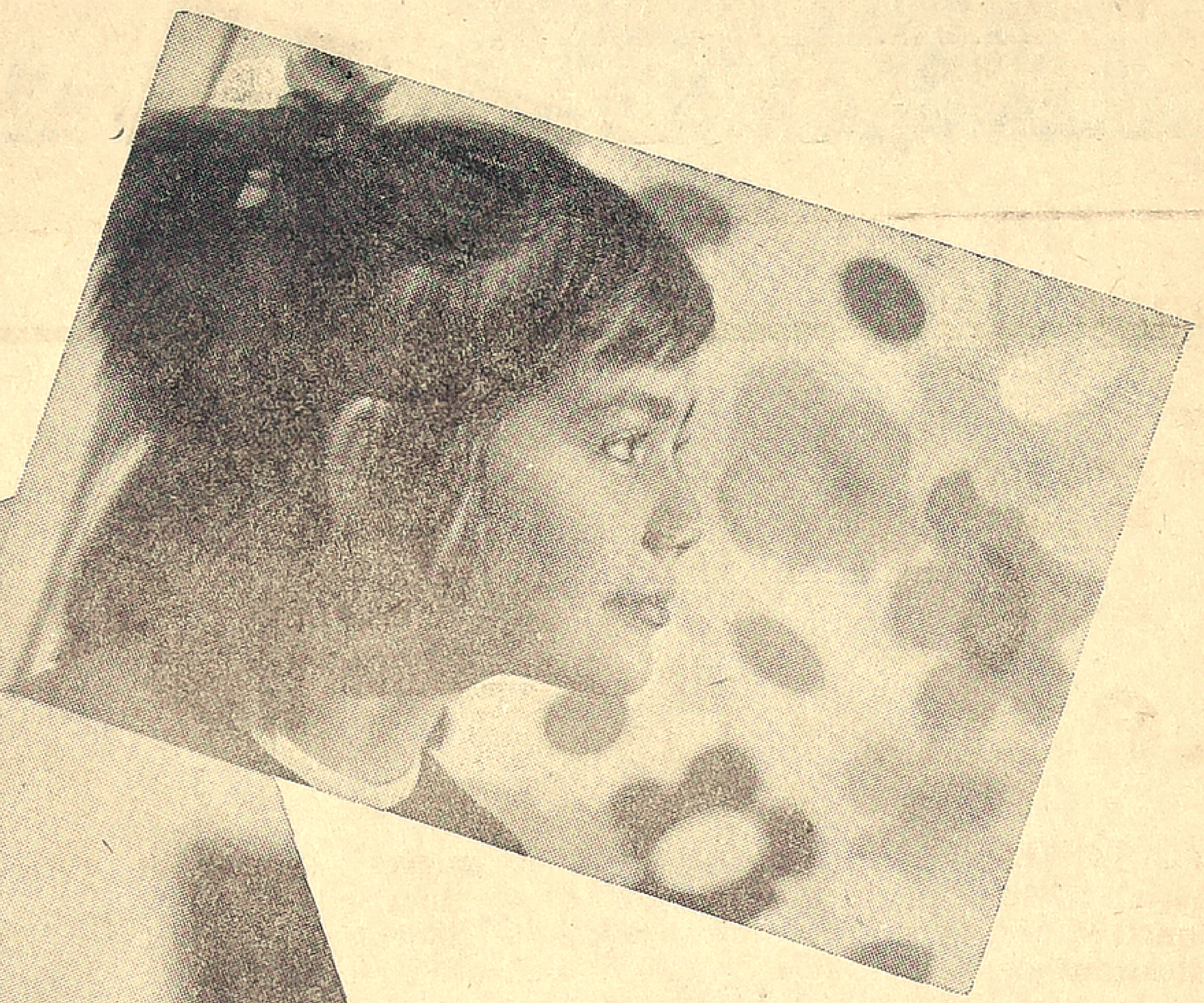
The Renovated Ananda Vimanam of Sri Parthasarathy Swami Temple At Triplicane Madras

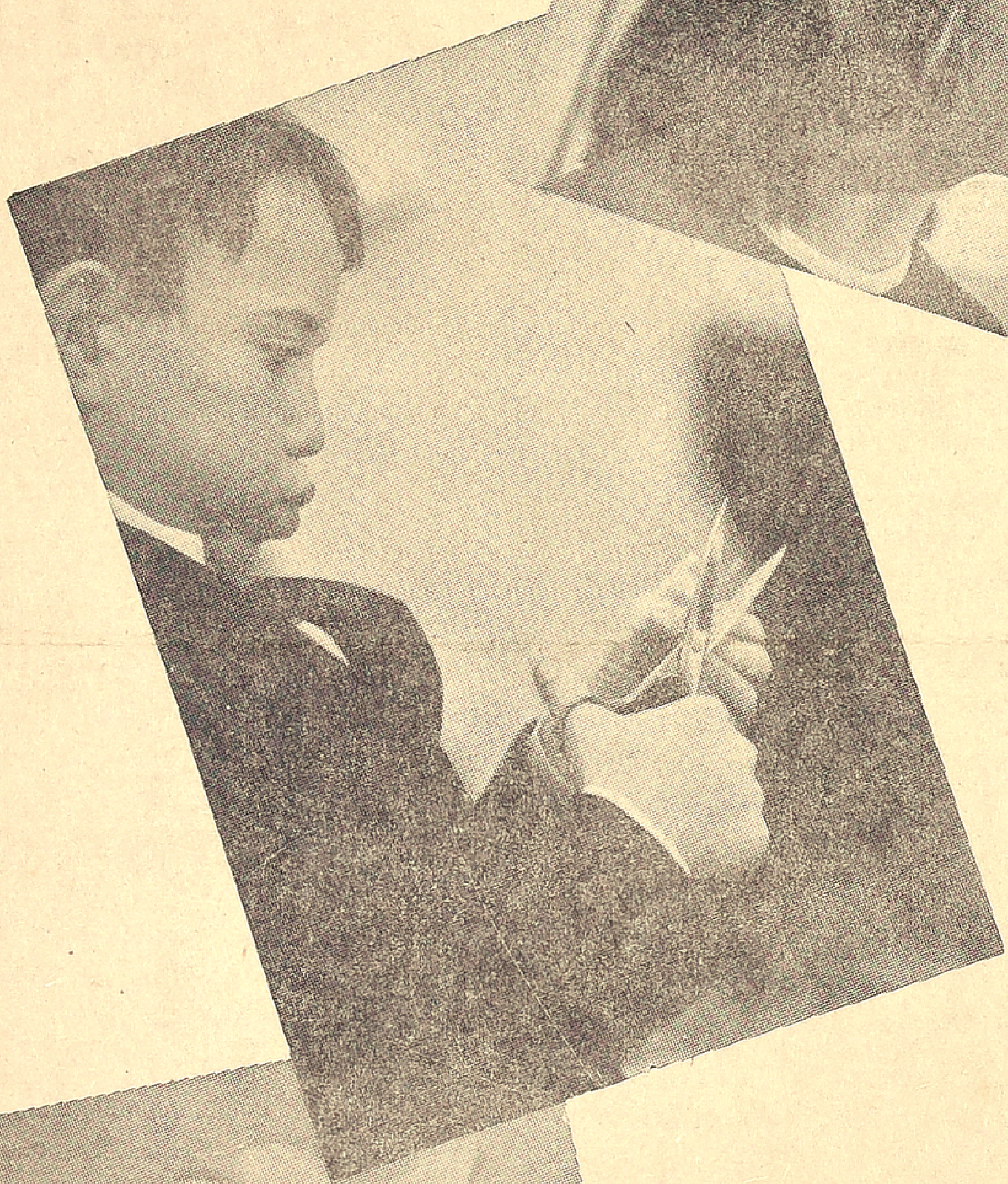
(See Report Inside)

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

"FLORICHIKA"

By V. BARBE, Art Director





Top : Some of the characters of the cartoons speak with little Ella's voice.
Centre : Garrik Barbe is one of the leading artists of the Studio.
Bottom : The hero of a new film is ready.

Animated cartoons are among the most favourite and popular forms of modern cinema art. Soviet animated cartoons include practically all generes: Gay humourous skits and philosophical monologues, fairy tales and political posters, heroic epics and musicals. They are made by eminent masters of cinematography. Recently, professional animated cartoonists have acquired "Rivals" among children's amateur animated-cartoon studios at schools and palaces of young pioneers. There is a studio (it is over five years old) functioning at the palace of young pioneers in Kishinev, capital of the Moldavian SSR. It is called "Florichika," which means "Little Flower".

We did not try to transfer the methods of the professional studio to the "Florichika". That is why we rejected our first idea of dividing the children into groups of script-writers, directors and cartoonists. Each child loves to invent plots, and is capable of reflecting the real world in images, of day-dreaming. He is anxious to create something with his hands. Counting on the children's imagination, we gave them the opportunity to create in a complex where everything—literature, directing, pictorial art, acting and music—is harmoniously blended. That was when the entire process of making animated cartoons became a joy to the youthful cinematographers.

The life of a film begins with

(Contd. on page 11)

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Impact Of Mohan Dharia Episode

Fresh Assessment Of Position By Leadership Necessary

FOLLOWING Mr Mohan Dharia's dismissal from the Council of Ministers, there are indications of a new mood in the Congress. Severally, these appear to be of little consequence. Together, they add up to a kind of defiance seldom seen since the split, writes Mr S. Nihal Singh in an article in the Statesman of Calcutta.

He adds that Mr Ram Dhan's applause in Parliament in support of Mr Dharia, is still a talking point in the party. Then came Mr Krishan Kant's move highlighting his party's failure to name him as a speaker in the Rajya Sabha on a motion on U.S. arms for Pakistan of which he was a joint sponsor. Parliament's lobbies immediately buzzed with suggestions that the Congress leadership was "muzzling" the dissidents.

IMPLICATION CLEAR

Mr Dharia, Mr Chandra Shekar and Mr Krishan Kant remain in a defiant mood. They were somewhat surprised by their party colleagues' reaction to their stand. And overnight Mr Ram Dhan has become a symbol of the backbenchers' ability to speak up, even at the risk of incurring the leadership's displeasure. It is now being suggested that there are "more Ram Dhans" in the party. The implication is clear: if the leadership rides roughshod over the views of the majority there will be a revolt.

The Congress leaders are backing down on the Dharia issue. Mr D. K. Borooah has found something to be said for a "dialogue" with Mr J. P. Narayan and has made it a non-issue. The only conclusion to be drawn from the Congress leadership's reaction is that it has not liked what it has seen, has taken fright, and is now trying to suggest that it is business as usual. Initially, the leadership underestimated the impact of Mr Dharia's dismissal.

However, Mr Dharia's somewhat impetuous reaction to Mr Sawant's letter and the redistribution that followed transformed the party. Mr Narayan's appeal to Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr Y. B. Chavan to lead the dissident forces caused Mr Borooah to extract loyalty statements from the two leaders. It revealed the party's weakness and gave 'J. P.'s' statement an importance which the High Command could not have desired.

MAJORITY UNHAPPY

If the central purpose of Mrs Gandhi's dismissal of Mr Dharia was to silence dissent in the party, it has not been achieved. Criticism of Mrs Gandhi is being expressed more widely. It is perhaps realised that, while Mrs Gandhi's advisers are responsible for the recent developments, she chose to heed their advice and so there was little purpose in blaming the advisers.

Dissent in the Congress has been building up over a period of time. What has given it a new voice and shape is the evocative nature of the Dharia episode. A majority of Congressmen have been unhappy over their leaders' attitude to "J. P." and his movement and distrust the growing links with the C.P.I While many Congressmen are prepared to put up with the leadership's approach to these issues for electoral considerations, their emotional sympathy with "J. P." and distrust of communists need little provocation to surface.

Although Mr Dharia may have been intemperate in his reply to Mr Sawant, his dismissal on the two issues that evoke sympathy was too much for many in the Congress to stomach. Besides, they see in the manner of his dismissal fresh evidence of growing authoritarian trends in the Government and party. There comes a time when the backbencher speaks up. In essence, the situation has produced a Ram Dhan.

EFFECTIVE METHOD

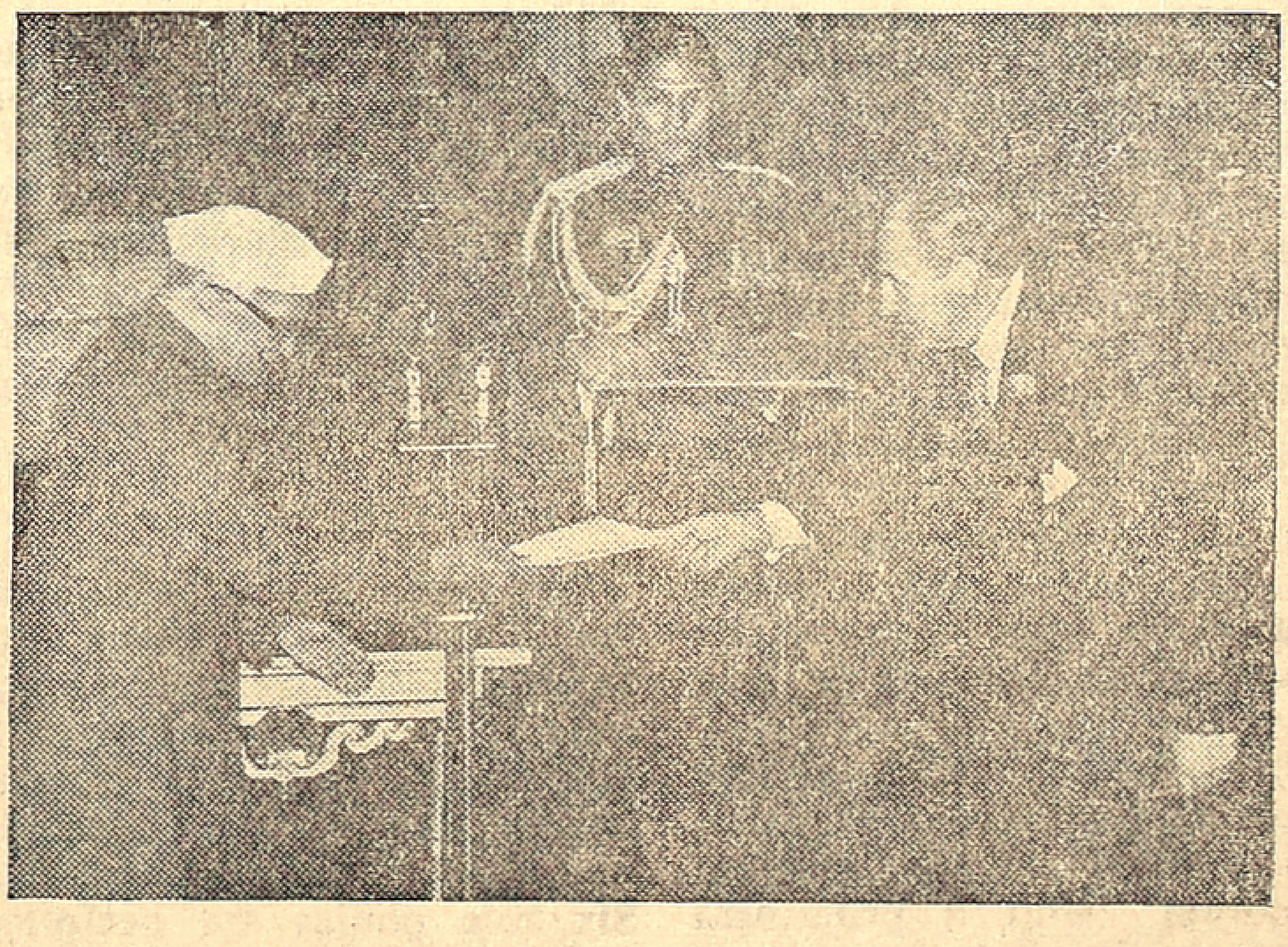
Mr. Dharia and his suppotters have yet to evolve a long-term strategy on how to spread their message in the party. They intend to continue to speak up, in the hope that healthy dissent in the party at the Centre and in the States will grow. At the same time they are working under some constraint. They wish to remain in the Congress because the most effective method of reforming the Government and society, in their view, lies in reforming the Congresss. Partly, their future action will depend on the leadership's attitude. Should the High Command want to expel them, it will be easy enough to find an excuse.

Mr. Dharia, Mr. Chandra Shekar and Mr. Krishna Kant form the nucleus of a group which could grow It has already acquired certain characteristics. It questions the present relationship between the Congress and the CPI and seeks to arrest the authoritarian trends in the party and the Government. It favours an understanding with "J.P." and would rather have the Congress leaders discuss with him how to deal with problems of corruption, electoral reforms and education.

Understandably, the Dharia group has high expectations of "J.P." without the CPI. Its attempt will be to win over the "centrists", who form the majority in the party, to its way of thinking.

The Dharia group also seems to be interested in building up

(Contd. on page 9)



The Honourable William B. Saxbe presents his credentials as Ambassador of the United States of America to India to President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed at a ceremony at the Rashtrapati Bhavan on March 8, 1975.

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I am not at all concerned with appearing to be consistent. What I am concerned with is my readiness to obey the call of Truth, my God, from moment to moment.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Mar. 23, 1975.

GOVT. BY GIFTS

It is really unbecoming of the Union Finance Minister to express suspicion openly about the spending of the drought relief fund and equally so of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to retort that he will not seek relief aid from the centre till Mr. C. Subramaniam continues to be in charge of Finance.

But the Chief Minister's anger is understandable. The Union Minister has one hundred ways to check up if the state finances are properly spent. To refer to it at a public meeting is really bad.

The Chief Minister's alternative of collecting donations for drought relief is equally bad.

Famine and drought relief like education and public health is the responsibility of the State.

Already the Chief Minister is conducting many social welfare activities—which must normally form part of the budget—by collecting huge donations. Recently even gratuity to dismissed employees of a private institution was paid from out of the C.M.'s relief fund.

Whatever the people in power may say, Government by donations is not a right policy. Collecting agents—Government officials—are sure to harass the people to please the ruling party—whose image is already much tarnished.

Sri Parthasarathy Swami Temple

Ashtabandhana Maha Samprokshanam of the sanctum sanctorum of Sri Parthsarathy Swami and four other shrines in Sri Parthasarathy Swami Temple at Triplicane, Madras, is being held on March 23, with all the ritual rites as per the agama sastras.

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Executive Officer in charge, Sri. S. Somasundaram, and the Board of Trustees, comprising of Messrs P.G. Chengalvaraya Chetty, K.R. Srinivasachari and Nathella Adhikesavalu Gupta, for the smooth functioning of the Maha Samprokshanam.

The renovation of the Rajagopuram, Sri Parthasarathy Swami Ananda Vimanam, The Vimanas of Sri Andal, Sri Varadaraja Swami, Sri Alavanthar and Sri Thirumazhisai Alwar shrines and other general repairs in the various 'Mandapas' and 'Vahanas' were carried out at a cost of about two and a half lakhs of rupees.

The previous renovation work was done forty years ago.

The renovation work has been done mostly with public contribution.

The Temple has at present an annual income of rupees four lakhs. It has invested about Rs. 15/- lakhs in various securities and properties. The temple has jewellery worth more than Rs. 50/-lakhs.

HISTORY

This vaishnavite temple is one among the 108 divya desams mentioned in the vaishnavite literatures. It is known as the "Brindaranya Kshetram" meaning "the temple in the midst of thulasi plant forest". Puranic name of this holy place is 'Thiru Allikeni" which means pond with sweet lily flowers.

Though the exact period in which this temple was built could not be fixed, from the vaishnavite literature and the songs sung by the famous alwars the year of birth of the temple is fixed to be 476 A.D. according to the era of Salivahanasaka. Important Alwars who have sung in praise of the presiding deity Lord Venkatakrihsna were Sri Perialwar, Sri Thirumazhisai Alwar and Sri Thirumangai Alwar. There are some stone inscriptions found in the temple, belonging to the period of Thanthivarman i.e. 779-830 A.D. A detailed study of these inscriptions and and the divine songs of the Alwars it is learnt that the temple was a small shrine in the early days and the pallava kings built it as it is today.

The presiding deity of the temple is Lord Venkatakrishna, who appears in the sanctum sanctorum with a prominent moustach in the guise of 'sarathy' (charioteer) of Arjuna at 'Kurukshetram'. Hence the Lord is known as Sri Parthasarathy. He is with Devi Bujam, the conch in His right hand and the Vaikuntha Hastham pointing to his feet as the place for salvation.

UNIQUE FIGURE

Nowhere in India, it is claimed, that such a majestic, imposing, ever-smiling and captivating standing figure of Sri Krishna as Parthasarathy—Geetha Swaroopa—with the gold figure of Sri Mahalakshmi, with Prabhi set with precious stones seated on the right side of the chest of Sri Parthasarthy can been seen.

There is a sword with golden sheath set with precious stones placed on the left side of the deity. Many wonder why there should be a sword with the Lord who vowed that He would not carry any weapon during the great war. The sword, elders say, is not the sword to do any harm to humanity but to kill the ignorance of human beings with the sword of knowledge. They cite the following verse from the Geetha in support of this point. "Therefore with the sword of the wisdom self-cleaving, as under this ignorance-born doubt, dwelling in thy heart, be established in Yoga. Stand up, Oh, Bharata" (Chap. IV, Verse 42).

Pious learned persons, well versed in the sastras, say they consider of having studied the whole of Bhagavat Geetha by worshipping Sri Parthasarathy swami, for, according to them the conch in the right hand of the Deity represents the 15th verse of the first Chapter of the Geetha–"Panchajanyam Hrishikeso etc" and the left hand pointing to the feet reminds us of the 66th verse of the 18th Chapter–"Sarva Dharman etc."–the Charana Sloka of the Geetha.

DEITIES IN THE TEMPLE

Apart from the main deity of Sri Parthasarathy Swami there are a number of deities enshrined in the temple. The important of them are Sri Ranganathar (Mannadhan), Sri Rama, Sri Varadarajar, and Sri Alagiasingar (Sri Narasimhaswami).

Statutes of all Alwars (Vaishnav Saints) and Acharyas (great teachers) of vaishnavite religion are installed in the in the temple with their respective utsava images.

This is the only temple where the festivals are done for all Alwars and Acharyas.

FESTIVALS

Wordship in the temple and the recition of Divya Prabandam (4000 Tamil Pasurams sung by the Alwars) are done in accordance with the "Thennacharya Sampradaya" founded by Sri Manavalamamunigal. Six kala poojas are performed everyday regularly, following the "Vaikanasam" Agama.

There are two Main Brahmotsavams celebrated–one for Sri Parthasarathy Swami and the other Sri Narasimha Swami—besides other festivals spread throughout the year.

There is a beautiful tank in front of the temple known as the Kairavanee Tank. A float festival is conducted in the tank continuously for seven days, every year. Vaikunda Ekadesi is another festival which attracts thousands of devotees from all parts of the country.

Religious Ferment In America

By FREDERIC HUNTER

In the late 1950's both serious theologians and casual chatterers debated the "death of God" thesis. Once this fashion had run its course, many of the same debaters decided it was not the Deity who was defunct but the church. Statistics of dwindling congregations were cited as proof that masses of people in a scientific age had lost interest in spiritual pursuits.

But the 1970's have seen a new period of individual longing and religious searching. This new ferment takes diverse forms. Some of it has appeared as reform and renewal within established religions. Some of it has resulted in a move by such churches to become once more centers of community life.

But the restless new longing has also led to a wide array of other explorations.

Many Americans these days are meditating in silence and speaking in tongues. They are seeking Christian salvation and new states of consciousness through chanting, thought concentration, or an "ego-emptying" obliteration of self. They are studying sutras, scriptures, and mystic texts.

They question natural science and the technology it has spawned. Trusting their feelings more than dogmas and doctrines, they take new interest in old wisdom and traditions—and even in systems long dismissed as superstition, such as paganism, astrology, or study of psychic phenomena.

Collectively, such Americans are a small minority. Yet their activities for the most part reflect a search for spiritual values that is manifest in every part of the country.

—*C.S. Monitor*

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'Doctor-In-The-Sky' Brings Health Care To Villagers

By WALTER FROEHLICH

Helen Cannon, M. D., sits in the radio room of an Anchorage, Alaska, hospital listening to voice transmissions and watching telecasts. She is fulfilling the dream she had when she decided to become a physician: helping people who had little or no medical care.

The people she helps are inhabitants of 26 tiny villages in the sparsely populated northernmost U. S. state straddling the Arctic Circle.

Severe weather sometimes disrupts transportation. The terrain and natural electrical disturbances in the upper atmosphere often cut the villages off from radio communications with the outside world and with each other.

Only two of the villages have a telephone. Because of distance and other geographical obstacles, telephone wires to most of them would be prohibitively expensive.

Recently the situation changed dramatically. Two U.S. satellites hovering high in the sky became reliable all-weather radio and television links. Unaffected by the conditions which hamper conventional communications, the satellites transmit voice and television clearly. They are being used primarily for bringing health services to the isolated villagers.

If this first major experience with medical care via satellites proves useful and feasible, the system could become a forerunner of global satellite networks for delivering health care and medical services to hundreds of millions in regions throughout the world where such services are now scarce or absent.

In a community health station in Allakaket, (population 125) an 11-year-old girl complains of severe stomach ache which appear to be due to appendicitis; in a small clinic in Chalkyitsik, a woman about to give birth is bleeding abnormally, endangering her own and her baby's life; a snowmobile brushes against a wall and the driver's leg is severely injured; in Huslia a fever-ridden child with suspected meningitis lingers near death.

In each village the native health aide, who usually has received only a few weeks of medical training at the Tanana or Anchorage hospitals, may feel helpless or frantic when there is no physician within reach. With the satellites, the aide can receive advice and instructions easily.

Each day, one of the three physicians at the Indian Health Service Hospital at Tanana makes "rounds" via satellite radio of all 26 villages. As he contacts and calls each village's health clinic, the aide on duty there tells him about problem cases.

If a patient's condition does not allow waiting for the daily radio rounds, the aide presses an emergency button that transmits a buzzer signal via satellite to the Tanana Hospital to alert the staff there. A physician will immediately begin satellite contact with the calling aide and explain first aid procedures step by step and this can be followed by evacuation of the patient by air to Tanana or Anchorage.

The satellite used for these voice transmissions is ATS-1 (the first of a series of "Applications Technology Satellites") launched at Cape Kennedy, Florida, in 1966 for a variety of experiments and put to use for medical services in Alaska in June 1971.

The satellite is in a 24-hour orbit — as seen from the earth's surface it appears to stand still— at an altitude of 22,300 miles (35,880 kilometres) over the equator above the Pacific Ocean. From there it can overlook and communicate with nearly the entire western half of the American continent.

The voice contact of ATS-1 is often not sufficient for physicians to diagnose and prescribe treatment. Sometimes a physician needs to see the patient and the ailing or injured part of the body.

On May 30, 1974, the sixth satellite in the experimental series, ATS 6, was launched and one of its numerous assignments is to supplement ATS 1 voice links with television transmissions between Alaskan villages and the Tanana and Anchorage hospitals. For one hour each Monday, Wednesday and Friday the ATS-6 video channels are opened for use by 16 of those villages and the hospitals.

In Fort Yukon (population 630) the village health aide presses an index finger on the abdomen of an elderly patient, and the physicians at Tanana and Anchorage see the patient wince. They knew the abdomen is tender and painful. As they watch another patient walk or sit or lie down they can tell much about his over-all condition. Such "non-verbal communication" often profoundly influences a physician's decision regarding treatment.

ATS-6 can transmit visual information which physicians often need, such as X rays and heartbeat patterns If needed, the physicians at Tanana can ask for consultation via satellite with specialists at Anchorage who can listen to and see the same satellite transmissions from the villages seen at Tanana.

To preserve a patient's privacy and the confidentiality of the patient-physician relationship, all medical communications by satellite are scrambled electronically so that they can be heard and seen only at the intended receivers.

Health care over long distances has come to be known as "telemedicine." The identification of a disease by such means is called "telediagnosis." Both have been used extensively in the United States by telephone and coaxial cable transmissions from outlying rural areas or small communities to specialists in large medical centres. The Alaska experiment is the first used by communities of telemedicine and telediagnosis with a satellite.

Telemedicine permits physicians to serve much wider regions than they otherwise could. A global system of such satellites could allow leading specialists to treat patients wherever they may live. Telemedicine may offer a partial solution to the nearly global shortage of physicians.

Dr. Cannon is assessing the medical values of the experiment. Medicine via satellite is expensive, but the costs of the satellites and of their services are expected to diminish sharply when new techniques for launching and maintaining the satellites become available within 10 years.

The Alaska patients are not required to contribute financially to the service. All costs are paid by the experiment co-sponsors, the U. S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration which launched and operates the satellites, and the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare which is conducting educational and health experiments with the satellites.

In one of the educational experiments, students at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks are receiving instructions in the basic sciences via satellite through lectures, demonstrations and classroom experiments transmitted from the University of Washington at Seattle, more than 2,000 miles (3,000 kilometres) away.

The two-way voice and video links also allow for question-and-answer sessions and discussions as if students and faculty were in the same room.

Similarly, third-and fourth year medical students at Omak in the centre of the State of Washington are presenting cases and discussing them via the satellites with the medical faculty at the university in Seattle at the western side of the state.

The experiments are intended to determine whether "tele-education" is practical for future physicians who would remain in their physician-short home regions during their studies and settle and practice there after graduation.

The most promising health advance of the 1970's may turn out to be neither a new medicine nor a new vaccination nor a new surgical technique, but a satellite nearly twice as many miles away from the surface of the earth as are the most distant locations on the earth from each other.

You Can't Eat Fossil Fuel

The World Food Conference in Rome should have made a declaration that you can't eat fossil fuel.

Corn oil, yes...olive oil, yes...but petroleum oil, no.

This would seem obvious, but the fact is that Americans have been "eating petroleum" for years. We put at least five times as much energy into farming as we get out of it.

In addition to the use of gasoline, energy from fossil fuel goes into manufacture of farm equipment, electricity for the farm, fertilizers and pesticides (both of which have natural gas or oil as a major ingredient), food processing, and the transportation network which brings equipment and supplies to the farms and moves the food from the farm to tables all over the nation.

It is not going to be practical in the long run to export our petroleum-intensive variety of farming to the entire world. There isn't enough fossil fuel available, and it's too expensive. In addition, our agriculture is adapted for a temperate climate, and the greatest hunger is in tropical countries, where the climate is completely different.

Eventually it will have to be each nation's responsibility to feed its own people except in genuine emergencies and to limit its population to a number which it can feed.

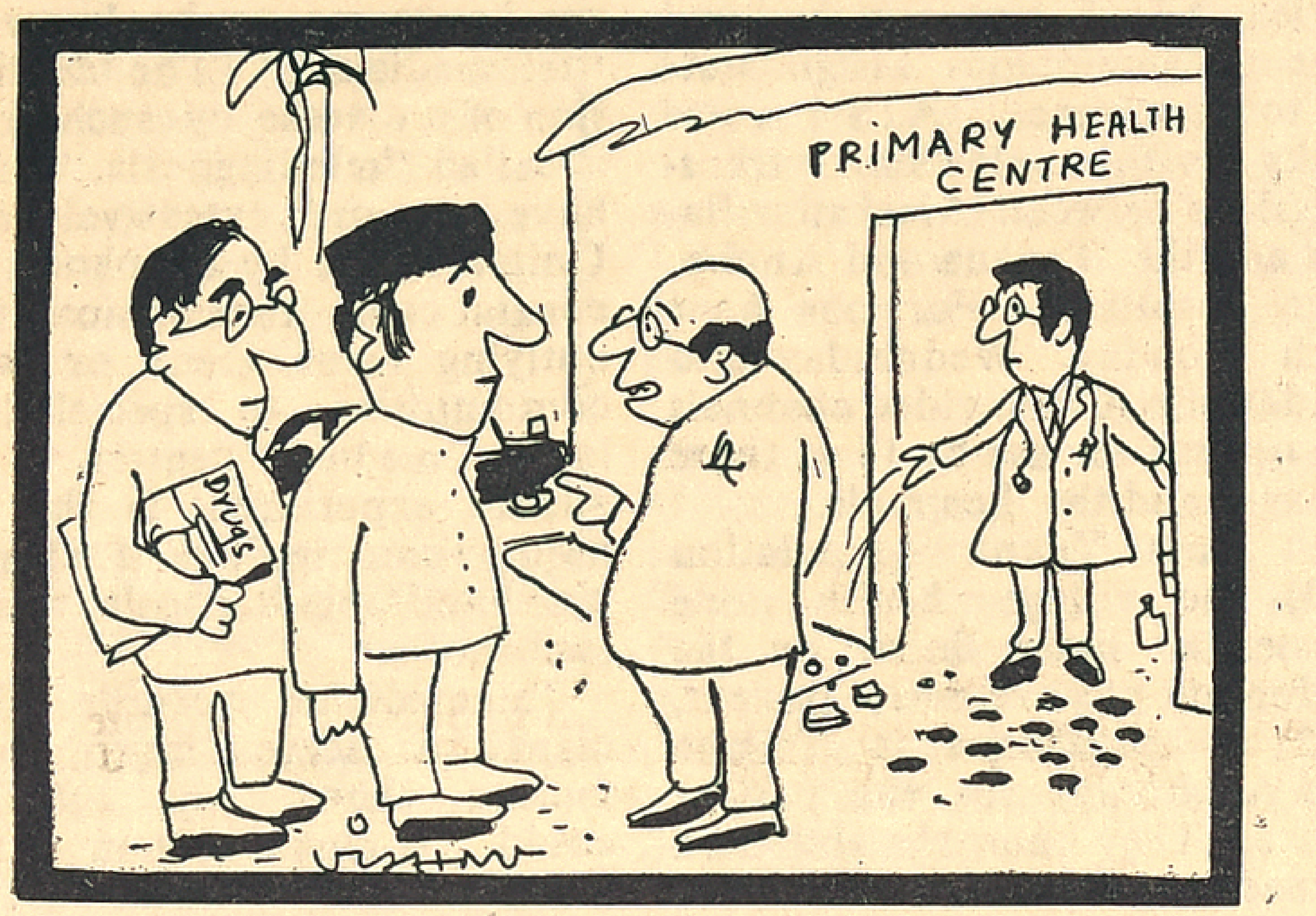
In the short term we must feed the hungry if we can, and we will be continuing to "eat petroleum" for some time. But sooner or later, the world will have to base its agriculture on the sun's energy and nature's recycling methods, not on use of fossil fuels.

It's not impossible. In fact, China is now feeding its 800 million people with labor-intensive rather than petroleum-intensive farming methods. Environment (magazine) says: "For each unit of energy the wet rice farmer (of China) expends he gets more than 50 in return; for each unit of fossil fuel energy we expend we get about one-fifth in return."

The future of the free world may depend upon our helping the developing nations to learn how to feed their own people.

—Massachusetts Audubon Society

Comments By Vishnu



"Finally when we found a doctor for this place he found that the drugs were not only spurious but time barred; now we are investigating whether he is a genuine or a fake doctor..."

(*Courtesy, the K.B.M.S. News, Delhi, 1975*)

Cancer—The Killer

Cancer is a great killer of mankind. It has little respect for age or sex. Cancer's most powerful ally is ignorance. The patient may not know the danger signals. Even if she does she may not seek medical aid because she feels shy or she thinks it will get better in due course of time. Cancer in its early stages is painless. The general physician is to blame because too often he is disinclined to examine the breasts or do an internal examination. What is worse he does not immediately refer his patient for a check up by a specialist in women's diseases. No check up is complete as far as cancer of women is concerned that neglects an examination of these two important sites ie.; the breasts and the neck of the womb.

DANGER SIGNALS OF CANCER

According to the American cancer society the following are Cancer's seven danger signals.

1. Unusual bleeding or discharge
2. A lump or thickening of the breast or elsewhere.
3. A sore that does not heal.
4. Change in bowel or bladder habits.
5. Hoarseness or cough.
6. Indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
7. Change in a wart or mole.

If you experience any of these symptoms it does not mean that you have cancer it means that you should immediately get your doctor to give you a chekup. Only a proper and complete chekup can put your fears to rest.

—

Medicine's Relations With The Press

The American Medical News (June 3, 1974) has reproduced the following from the Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey:

"Today we frequently find highly respected physicians quoted in the press. But most physicians don't like to be interviewed by reporters. The fear that they will be inaccurately quoted, or that words will be correct in text but distorted in emphasis or that the editors will, in the interest of space saving, dehybrate the doctor's comments to the point of badly diluting his meaning. All these fears may be justified. The decision about how much of comments to feature and how much of them to omit is a responsibility of the editor, not of the reporter of the interviewed doctor.

Let it be understood, that the public does have a right to know about medical discoveries and cannot apply our methods of statistical validation. The average reader won't go into the problem of statistical validation. Actually, so long as the reporter has not put words in the doctor's mouth, the physician can't complain if the editor selected only a few of the words that the doctor uttered.

The very words "News" implies that the story is fresh and new. Hence, there is seldom time for the reporter to send the physician an advance copy of the story as it will appear. Occasionally a reporter may (though this is a courtesy you can't insist on) telephone the doctor and read him the story as it is written. But this is no guarantee that the editor will publish it this way. It may have to be shortened to fit into space requirements and this kind of condensation may alter the emphasis the doctor laid down in the interview.

Reporters can't allow their interview subjects to discourse at length because they are curtailed by both time and space limitations. Also most readers don't like to read about numbers and reporters may have to settle for "most of the patients......" Further, if you don't want an item mentioned in the paper, just don't mention it in the interview. You have no right to give interesting and significant material and then say "off the record." Remember too, that out of all the material you give in the interview, the reporter is likely to select for his opening sentence something that you had thought appropriate for the conclusion.

Health is an interesting subject. The public want to know about it. Medicine needs public support. A friendly press is obviously better then a hostile press. "Verbum sat sapienti".

—

On Kavirajas

As I write this I have lying before me an interesting letter. I received it when I was a medical student in England. The letter is dated 29th May 1948 and bears the insignia of 'Governor of West Bengal. It reads:

"If you come to Bengal after your course, you will have to practise homeopathy and ayurved and bow waist deep to the Kavirajas here. There is some chance if you go to Madras for practising Camebridge Medicine."

It is signed 'C. Rajagopalachari'. Rajaji was as ever, a guarded optimist.

In Allopathy too there are Kavirajas who block the progress of medical sciences.

Vishnu and Union Minister for Health and Family Planning Dr. Karan Singh

"Tit-Bits" Praised

The serial "Tit-bits on Men and Matters" written by Mr. T. Neelakantan has been praised by many eminent personalities as very useful to one and all. We give below extracts from a few of them.—Editor.

H. E. Shri K K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu, Madras. I have gone through the same (Tit-bits on Men and Matters) with great interest. I am very happy that you have found time to convey such valuable information to the younger generation about the sacrifices made and the services rendered not only by our leaders but the leaders of the world. Such information is very useful in shaping the younger generation. It is bound to have considerable impact on the modern mind and create an awakening in them about the values which are the foundation for any distinguished career in life. When standards in public life are enjoying holidays, it is a great boon to society, if somebody tries to remind the young generation that without standard in public life, democracy will not be worth having and without accepting a code of conduct, nobody can rise to heights, which great leaders of the world had attained. I wish your efforts every success...

Mr. G. N. Naidoo, Kimberley, South Africa, (camp) Madras. ...I admire your ardent desire to convey useful information to the younger generation. I can easily imagine as to how much trouble you must have taken and how much time you must have spent, to gather information about the great men and women of the world, so that the young men and women of the day, may read about them and emulate them to come up in life and serve the people, especially the less fortunate fellow human beings. Your services in this direction are highly praiseworthy. I hope they will be known to a wider public and that they will be recognised soon suitably...

Mahavidwan Pandit V. Natesan, ex-Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Madras. I have gone through the "Tit-bits on Men and Matters" written by Mr. T. Neelakantan in "Free India"... There is greater need for such Tit-bits in these days...He has written about men and women of merit without any prejudices ...I wish it comes out in the form of a book and also translated in Tamil and other languages, so that many may gain by that.

*Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Madras...*I appreciate very much the Tit-bits you were publishing in "Free India" for the benefit of the youngsters...

*Dr. M. Aram, Director, Nagaland Peace Centre, Kohima...*I read the "Tit-bits" with great interest. This is no doubt valuable service to the younger generation. You have done an excellent job of introducing interesting personalities...

Believe Them Or Not

The French television some time ago broadcast a programme in which the most popular astrologers and other soothsayers made their predictions for 1975. Immediately after that, however, there appeared on the screen their forecasts for 1974. The latter, it turned out, failed to come true, either fully or partially. Never mind, writes the Paris "Figaro." People will still go to astrologers, fortune-tellers, soothsayers, magicians, clairvoyants, witchmen, fakirs and other predictors. For they are interested even in whether or not our earth will continue to revolve in the same direction.

* * *

Culture?

American servicemen recently beat up serveral Filipino civil servants at the U.S. air base at Clerk Field (Philippines). The U.S. command apologized to the victims. In a letter expressing his apologies, the American commander said the incident occured because his subordinates did not quite understand the difference between the two cultures. The local "Bulletin Today" writes that, judging by everything, the Filipions' indignation at seeing their humanity trempled upon surprised the U.S. command which was quite accustomed to such things.

* * *

Islands For Sale

There are advertisements in many Western newspapers offering for sale little British islands off the western coast of Scotland. According to the London "Sunday Times", Lord Strathcona, a junior minister in the last Conservative government, is selling two islands, Oronsay and Colonsay, for £1 million. Two other islands—Eigg and Gigha—have already been disposed of. Fortunately, the new owners are also Britions. The Scotch fear the islands may fall into foreign hands. To prevent this, Scottish Nationalist M.P. Iain McCormick has asked the government to nationalize the islands.

* * *

Lost Battle

The "New York Times" reports that the Pentagon has decided to discontinue its big research programme aimed at exterminating cockroaches which have virtually overrun the U.S. Defence Department. These insects, the paper says, have literally flooded everything the Pentagon owns—from headquarters and barracks to field kitchens and helicopters. The Defence Department spent $12 million a year to exterminate them, apparently to little avail. And so it has been decided to discontinue the struggle.

Make The Most Of Fertilizer

WHAT will you do when you have fertilizers just enough for a part of the land you farm?

The wise step would be to apply the available fertilizer over the entire area.

The first application of fertilizer always results in highest response. The first unit fetches higher return than the second unit given in the same field. The second unit will give higher response than the third unit and so on.

When you distribute the available fertilizer equally on the whole area even with a lower dose, the total return would be high.

The dose should in no case be less than a third of the recommended rate.

Get your soil tested and apply fertilizers accordingly.

BALANCED FERTILIZATION

Balanced fertilization does not mean applying equal quantities of NPK. On the other hand, it means ensuring the supply of major as well as minor food elements in the quantity needed by your crop.

Interestingly, when you are giving all the nutrients in right amounts, the intake of nitrogen by the plants is more. This way you may require much less nitrogenous fertilizer than you think.

While applying fertilizer, don't think in terms of nitrogen alone. If your soil is low in more than one nutrient, you have to supply all the missing nutrients to get the desired return.

When you apply nitrogenous fertilizer for the first time on a soil, the respense is remarkable. The picture changes gradually. The response to nitrogen gets lower and lower and the deficiency for phosphorus and other plant food elements start showing up.

To make use of the high doses of nitrogen, the crop has to take the help of phosphorus. If you don't add any phosphorus, the crop draws it from the soil making it poorer and poorer in this element.

High doses of nitrogen and phosphorus slowly and steadily sapped the micro-nutrient content like zinc of the soil. Result? Poor return again even with high doses of NPK. In the major wheat growing belt, 25 to 43 per cent higher yield is being achieved by including zinc in the fertilizer programme. No amount of NPK can make up for the lack of micronutrients.

FIX PRIORITY

If you don't have enough fertilizer to go round, give preference to crops grown under irrigation, although non-irrigated ones also do well with fertilizers properly applied.

In irrigated area itself, give priority where you have control over irrigation.

If the soil is not that responsive to fertilizers you can grow a different crop on that land with good results. You can grow a pluse or oilseed instead of cereals.

AVOID WASTE

In irrigated areas, a large quantity of nutrients are wasted through leaching. Under water stagnation there is also a heavy loss through denitrification.

See that there is no excess water in the soil when you are applying fertilizers or immediately thereafter. This is more important in the case of urea. Give irrigation only 48 to 72 hours after urea application.

Where there is water-logging, use a slow release fertilizer. Neem or karanj oilcake if mixed with nitrogenous fertilizer, help it to release the plant food slowly. This way the crop can make fuller use of the fertilizer applied.

High yielding varieties of crops respond more to fertilizers than do the locals. Hence, they will always fetch more whether there is less or more fertilizer.

High-yielding varieties in their turn differ in their response to fertilizers. So, when you decide to grow a variety, better find out its particular food needs.

For example, C 306 wheat does not need more than 70 kg nitrogen, whereas Sharbati Sonora will require 124 kg per hectare. In rice, a medium duration variety is a better utilizer of plant-food.

LESS WILL DO

If the crop follows a legume like pulse, you can reduce the nitrogenous fertilizer for the crop. For, legumes have nodules on their roots, where certain bacteria live. These bacteria called rhizobia can help the plant catch nitrogen from the air and fix it in the soil. Treat the legume seed before sowing with a bacterical culture. This will produce more nodules in legumes. You can step up legume yield by adding a little phosphate.

GOOD MANAGEMENT IS ALL IMPORTANT

Fertilizers are an important component of crop management. They are not its substitute. Fertilizers can give their best only when other agronomic practices like good seed, right sowing date, correct plant population, weed control, plant protection and judicious watering are followed.

In rice, for example, the yield increased by about 70 percent when young seedlings were used, planted close and shallow than when older seedlings were planted deep and wide with the same amount of fertilizer.

Again, if the weeds are not controlled within the first 30 to 40 days of growth, they can eat up roughly half of the nutrient you supply.

Before using any fertilizer on acidic or alkali soil, use a soil amendment to set it right.

For correcting acidity, use lime. Use gypsum, where the soil is alkali. Agronomic practices will have to be modified in these soils.

While all phosphates and potash can be applied as basal dressing, nitrogen should be given in as many split doses as possible.

Avoid basal dressing if you think there could be less of fertilizer due to poor drainage of water. Here top-dressing alone is better. Avoid basal dressing on light textured soils too.

Mix the nitrogen for top-dressing properly with the top layer of soil and not just spread it on the surface. Wherever possible, spray urea to supply a part of the nitrogen needed by the crop instead of applying the full amount through soil. Paddy, sugarcane and cotton benefit from urea sprays most. Spraying will cut down the nitrogen need by as much as half to one third.

Find out when a crop needs fertilizer most. For example, the two most critical stages for rice are tillering and just before the panicle starts coming forth.

Shortage or no shortage, it pays to use fertilizers wisely. In times when they are hard to come by, supplement them with organic manures, raise a green manure crop and occasionally include a legume in rotation.

Not by nitrogen alone. Your crop needs other plant-food elements in the right amount too.

FUN AND LAUGHTER

TROUBLE BREWING

He had no time for his brother-in-law, and was always threatening him. At last his wife took him to task.

"It's ridiculous for you to talk like that. You know it will cost you a ten-pound fine if you touch him."

When a month had elapsed and he hadn't mentioned the name of his brother-in-law once his wife expressed her pleasure.

"So you've given up the idea of hitting Jim?"

"Given up!" he snorted. "I'm saving up!"

* * *

CHIP OF THE BLOCK

The bookmaker was ill. He sent his small son for a certain doctor. A different doctor arrived. The son was asked to explain.

"Well, you see, 'Daddy, it was like this. There were a lot of brass plates on the doors, and when I got to the number you gave me I saw Consultations 11 to 12; and the chap down the road was offering: "Consultation 10 to 1, I know you you'd like the one who gave the best adds."

* * *

COLLISION AT HOME

The meaning of the word "collision" was being explained by the teacher of the class of small boys and girls.

"A collision," she said, "is when two things come together unexpectedly."

Immediatedly a small boy jumped up and said, "Please teacher, we've had a collision at our house."

"Whatever do you mean?"

"Well, mother's just had twins."

* * *

WHAT CHEEK!

There was some jealousy in the circus, and the giant and the dwarf were not on the best of terms when the little man complained of indisposition. "Throat trouble, I think," he said.

"Nonsense," snapped the giant "A man of your inches couldn't tell whether he'd got laryngitis or housemaid's knee."

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BOMBAY

GHOST CURE

"Oh, doctor," cried the wild-eyed man, "I'm dreadfully afflicted. The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence posts all round my garden when dusk is falling. I can look out into the gloaming any evening and see a couple of dozen spokes sitting on top of the posts, waiting, waiting waiting; What shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the postt," advised the doctor.

* * *

SHORTEST!

Scottish playwright Sir James M. Barrie held probably the shortest interview on record. An enterprising newspaperman gaining entrance somehow to the author's flat, began, "Sir James Barrie, I presume?"

"You do," replied Barrie, closing the door instantly.—*E. E. Edgar.*

* * *

THEY ASKED FOR IT

The prairie tourist, marvelling at New England's scenery, finally asked a farmer where all the rocks came from.

The native replied, "The great glacier brought them here."

"Well," demanded the stranger, "Where's the glacier now?"

"It went back for more rock," the farmer drawled.

* * *

PRESTIGE

Mrs. Suburb, having lost the key of the kitchen clock, went with her husband to get another. Mr. Suburb waited while his wife went into the jeweller's. Presently she came out.

"Got it?" he asked.

"No," said the wife.

"Why not?"

"Well, Mrs. Swagger was in there buying pearls, so I just inquired how long it would take to clean a diamond tiara."

* * *

LUCKY

Two men in a lighthouse saw a small boat being rowed towards it. When it was about half a mile away it began to sink, so one of the men went out to the rescue.

When the rescu'd man was in the lighthouse he told the men it was a good job they had saved him because he had come to see them about their income tax.

* * *

HOW MUCH?

"What's your son doing now—the one who swallowed half a sovereign when he was a youngster?"

"You mean Clarence? He's in a bank."

"Really—do you get any interest on him?"

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN

(General Knowledge Agency)

Dr. IDA SCUDDER

Dr. Ida Scudder, the noble lady who founded the famous Christian Medical College and the Hospital at Vellore, was born in an American family, whose members longed to serve in under-developed countries like India. Her father, Dr. John Scudder, was a popular Doctor in Tamil Nadu and she was born in Ranipet, one hundred years ago. As a girl, Ida Scudder loved luxury and she was anxious to lead a happy-go-lucky life. While her parents were serving in Tamil Nadu, she was studying in America. In 1894, her mother was seriously ill and so Ida rushed to Tindivanam to look after her ailing mother. Her intention was to return to America at the earliest opportunity. After night-fall one day, three young pregnant ladies were suffering from labour pains, There were no lady Doctor in that area then, and the tradition-bound husbands of the pregnant ladies were not in favour of Dr. John Scudder, father of Ida Scudder, attending on them. And so, those three ladies died that night, for want of proper medical attendance. Ida, who was personally aware of this tragedy, determined within herself to go to America, qualify herself as a Doctor and then return to India to serve the people as a Lady Doctor. According to her determination, Ida returned to India from America as a Doctor in 1900, and began her work as a medical practitioner in a one-room clinic at Vellore. Two years later, she built a hospital to meet the pressing needs of the local people. In 1906, she opened a Road-side Clinic to serve the sick people of the neighbouring villages and in 1909, she founded a school to train nurses. In 1918 she embarked on the big task of establishing a medical college for women, which is now widely known as the Christian Medical College. The motto of this college is :- "Not to be ministered unto but to minister". What an appropriate motto, in ture with the aspirations of the great lady?

Good causes undertaken by good people, may not suffer from want of finance. Governments, philanthropic institutions and public-spirited individuals highly appreciated Dr. Ida Scudder's endeavours and helped her financially. The one-room clinic which she started in 1900 at Vellore, has grown into a well-known hospital and it is now having more than one thousand beds. More than 25,000 persons are treated as in-patients and more than 1,00,000 persons as out-patients a year. This hospital has earned a name as one of the very best in India and in the world. After serving the people sincerely for about 60 years, Dr. Ida Scudder died in 1960 in her ripe-old age of 90. Though that great benefactor is not with us now in flesh and blood, she is with us in the form of brick and mortar of the hospital and the college, which she had built with so much care and love.

PIERRE CERESOLE

In 1916, a very rich man in Switzerland died and his son Pierre Ceresole inherited a large sum of money. Ceresole thought that it was wrong to possess money, which was not self-earned. So, he wrote to the Swiss Government that he would not accept the inherited wealth and that it should be retained by the Government itself. The Government authorities were surprised and they even thought that the young man might be insane. So, they made enquiries. When they were satisfied that he was in sound mind and that he made that offer in all seriousness, they made arrangements for the inclusion of his wealth under the Government's account.

A Swiss teacher by name John Baudraz felt that it was wrong for a Christian to take part in war. So, he refused to do military service, even though it was obligatory by Law, on the part of every male citizen to accept service in the military. Ceresole agreed with this teacher's view, publicly supported him and refused to pay the military tax. For this, he was imprisoned. As he was consistently preaching against military service and war, he was imprisoned many times. In 1919 he attended a conference of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation at Bilthoven in the Netherlands. In this conference, a German delegate expressed his desire to go to France and do his bit of service to set right the devastations caused by the Germans during the war. This idea of doing some constructive work appealed to Ceresole very much, and he thereafter engaged himself in doing beneficial work, apart from preaching against war. Concrete actions, attract greater attention, than mere words, and Pierre Ceresole's humanitarian services were greatly admired in many parts of the world.

Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

NEW BOOKS ON INDIA

The Nauka Publishers, one of the biggest publishing houses of the USSR, have recently endorsed a plan for publication of 30 new books on India, dealing with social and cultural problems, in 1975.

Noteworthy among the proposed publications is Dr. Nasenko's "Jawaharlal Nehru and India's Foreign Policy". In the USSR, where Nehru's name has become a synonym for soviet–Indian friendship, this book is bound to evoke great interest. It goes deep into the formulation and implementation of the foreign policy which has gone down in history as the "Nehru Policy". A study is made of the entire period of Nehru's 17–year stewardship of India's foreign policy. Problems of neutrality and non-alighment and various other problems are highlighted in the book.

The Bibliography of India is a valuable handbook for researchers, post–graduates and other students interested in India. Nearly 12,000 titles are mentioned in this volume.

An outstanding work in the sphere of Indian culture is "The Culture Of Ancient India". It deals with the problems of mythology and literature, studies aesthetic theories and scholarly achievements of the ancient Indian philosophers, dwells on Indian architecture and fine arts and the contribution ancient India made to the world culture.

"Sages And Philosophers Of Ancient India" is another book in which Indians may be very much interested. Written in a pleasant style by G. Bongard–Levin and A. Gerasimova, the book deals with the philosophical and scholarly works of ancient India, its mythologies, teachings contained in the "Upanishads", early and later Buddhism, Yoga, Vedanta and other religious doctrines.

Readers interested in the history of Indian music will be delighted with a book about the musical intruments of India, the first to be published in the Russian language by Dr. Alender, a noted Soviet music scholar.

Among the new books are works of literary criticism, notably "Sur Das and His Poetry" by Y. Tsvetkov.

"The Mythology Of Ancient Epic Poetry by S. Nevelova is sure to be hailed as a major work in literary studies. It is a first attempt in Soviet Indology to systematise the main mythological characters in ancient Indian epic poetry.

* * *

PIPELINES TO CARRY SOLID CARGOES

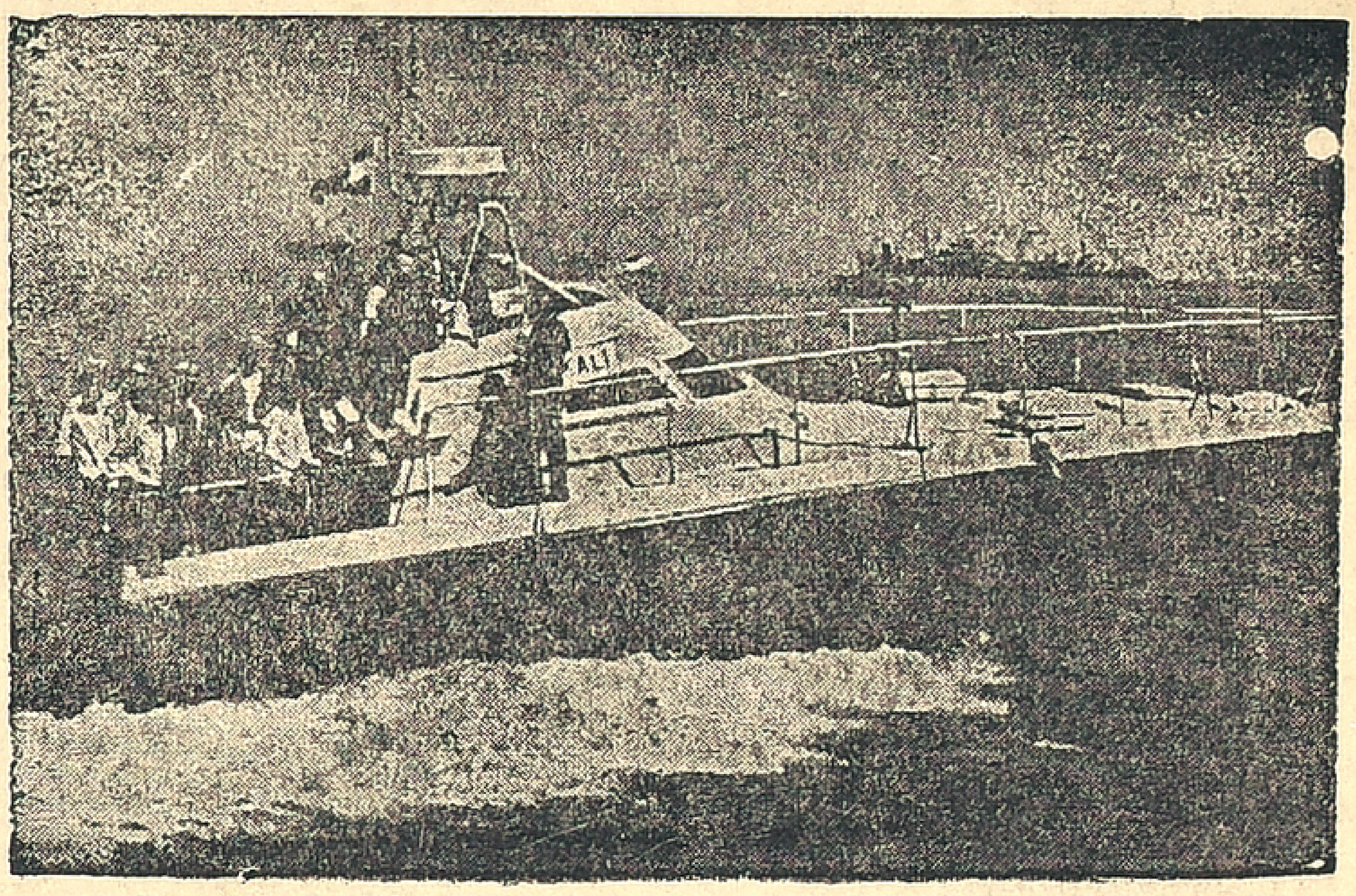
Within the next four years the USSR is to build 30 container pipelines to carry solid cargoes such as grain, ore, sand and coal. While the transport of oil and gas by pipeline is now common place all over the world, there are still relatively few pipeline systems carrying solid goods in pneumatically-propelled containers.

The decision to go ahead with so large a number of pipelines for solids is based on the outstanding success of newly-developed Soviet systems in the quarrying industry. These systems include about 50 new inventions, most of which have been patented in all developed countries.

Experience of the prototype system at Shulaveri, Georgia, showed that each mile of such a pipeline would replace some 50 large tip lorries, 100 drivers and about 25 service personnel. Some of the pipelines now to be built are quite long—110 miles in the case of one complex of sandpits and over 400 miles for grain transport system in Kazakhstan.

In this last case, transport costs will be only a fifth of their present level. It is customary to take the view that the Achilles' heel of this system is the great initial outlay of metal in comparision with motor transport. But when you consider that the pipeline can be used for at least 30 or 40 years, which time the lorry fleet would have to be replenished time and again, then the pipelines uses even less metal.

In fact, all the indications are in favour of the pipline system. Indirect confirmation comes from the fact that the Sumitomo group of Japanese firms has already acquired a licence for the construction of the Transprogress pneumatic transport system. Businessmen from at least another 10 countries, inclu. ding the USA, are also showing equal interest.



After MISA, smugglers face 'Kali' and 'Durga', two of the fastest intercepting boats in the Indian ocean. The boats manufactured in Norway are equipped with light machine guns, radar, wireless and special night-vision equipment. 'Kali' (in the picture) has already intercepted three Bombay–bound smuggling vessels.

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opposition in the party to Mr. Borooah. A suggestion is being made, for instance, that his confirmation at the next AICC session will not be unanimous. Members of the group ask sarcastically what the difference is between what Mr. Borooah is saying now about talks with "J.P." and what Mr. Dharia said before. Apart from Mr. Borooah, the group's attitude to the pro-CPI lobby is one of unrelieved hostility.

BOROOAH'S HOPE

There is no attempt by the group to chellenge Mrs Gandhi's leadership, but its supporters are indulging in wide-ranging criticism of her policies and actions. To begin with, they feel that she was unfair in refusing to give Mr. Dharia a chance to explain his views despite repeated requests and later suggesting to him in her letter that he should have discussed the issues with her. They bring up the specific case of the party's unsuccessful attempt to ensure Mr Ram Dhan for cheering Mr. Dharia's statement in Parliament. "What are we coming to if a member cannot even clap hands?" they ask rhetorically.

The group is not impressed by Mr. Gandhi's charge that there are people and parties seeking to remove her from power. One supporter of the group said: "This worked in the years of the split but it does not work today in the new historical situation. Why is she using the old slogans? Once she was the vote-getter; now 'J. P.' is. And we have been unable to make a hero of L. N. Mishra."

How far the Dharia group will be able to make a dent on the party remains to be seen. But it appears that the Congress leadership will have to reassess its own position in relation to the group. Mr Borooah's hope is that, after the Dharia episode is forgotten, stronger medicine can be administered to the party to bring stragglers into line. The pro-CPI elements apparently consider the present time inauspicious to compaign for the dissident's not removal. It will be long, however, before they begin their campaign.

Perhaps the pro-CPI lobby is waiting for a signal from the Congress leadership. There can be little doubt that Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Borooah consider the present mood in the party a dangerous one. They will choose their time to move against the Dharia group while seeking to insulate the party from another convulsion. Mr. Dharia and his friends do not have much time togather support.

How To Fight The Crisis

Naonosnke Nagai of the little town of Asahimachi in Toyama Prefecture (Japan) has every right to affirm that his family is not suffering and will not suffer from the energy crisis. He has dammed the little river running across his lot and installed a turbine. The power generated by this "private electric station" is quite enough to light and heat the house, as well as for household electrical appliances.

* * *

Records

Joenson Vandyke Grigsby was recently released from the Indiana State Prison, where he had spent 66 years of his life. "I feel like I've just been born," he said. He began serving a life sentence on August 5, 1908, after being found guilty of murder. He thus broke the 64–year record set by Richard Honeck, who was in prison from 1899 to 1963.

"High Times"

"High Times" is the name of a magazine for drug addicts published in the United States. It costs a dollar, and for this price people get exhaustive information about the latest import "novelties." The magazine tell its readers where they can get dope and lists all the known black markets, from Amsterdam to Vienna.

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika 1/4

THIS week will provide opportunities for professional advance and also for some travel. Activity in social and political spheres will increase. But it may be useful to avoid strain as health is likely to be affected. Frequent emotion and some difficulties in human relations are seen. From Thursday, you will be able to make some progress in your activity.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika 3/4 Rohini
Mrigashirsha 1/2

YOUR financial affairs will be better. In the family also, there will be improvement in human relations and also in property affairs. Some enjoyment of luxury, personal satisfaction and some improvement in official matters can be expected. Till Tuesday you will be active in profession and money matters. Mid week is a little dull. Week-end will be providing you enthusiasm.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha 1/2 Arudra
Punarvasu 3/4

THOUGH some chance of indisposition is there, by avoiding strain you can manage things better. A friend or a distant relative will be helpful. Visiting new places and engaging yourself in spiritual or devotional matters are possible. Care will be necessary in travel and in human relations. In the family also patience may be necessary particularly till Wednesday. But on Friday and Saturday activity will generally improve. Too much work is there.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu 1/4 Pushya
Ashlesha

THIS week is active in profession and in finance. Despite any physical strain, you will be able to carry on. But avoid misunderstanding by avoiding emotion. Expenses will be high, but you will get satisfaction in certain affairs. Speculation is not advisable. Political matters will improve. In profession you can expect improvement. Sunday to Thursday will be enjoyable. Week-end is also good.

For the Week Mar. 23, to Mar. 29, 1975

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni 1/4

YOU will be successful in a negotiation or in making a good decision. Be careful in taking financial risk. Expences will increase. Political affairs show delay. But, servants, property and family affairs provide some bright spots. Midweek is favourable for personal matters.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni 3/4 Hastha
Chitra 1/2

YOU may have a tendency to exert more and achieve results. Sp·culation is also contemplated. Children's affairs need attention. In the family you will find more work. Some expected money will come. Financial affairs need greater attention. Sunday to Wednesday will be helpful in friendship and finance. Weekend is active.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra 1/2 Swathi
Visakha 3/4

PROPERTY affairs and some correspondence will show a change. Do not rush into matters. Official matters show an encouraging trend. In the office more co-operation or change of improvement is indicated. You can continue your efforts in political matters but generally emotions should be avoided. Do not antagonise anybody.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha 1/4 Anuradha
Jyeshtha

FROM Wednesday, there will be more activity in profession and in finance. Physical Strain is there. But you will be able to manage with extra effort. Some delay in correspondence and some difficulties in public relations are likely. Avoid strangers and also speculation.

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha 1/4

IF you are in the habit of talking too much, it will be better now to reduce your talk. In the family your views may not be endorsed fully. Though there is some improvement in the finance you may have to wait for full satisfaction. Whatever may be your status and profession there is some restlessness. Prayers to God will be helpful. From Sunday to Tuesday some caution may be necessary.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha 3/4
Shravana Dhanistha 1/2

EXCITEMENT and affection are both indicated. You may be upset bv even small things. Because, finance is also weak. But you will be able to manage in official matters. Some respect to superiors and discipline will be very necessary. Do not speculate. Small illness is possible, if you are not careful. In the earlier part of the week you may succeed in your efforts in finance and public relations though there is a compulsion to be patient and less emotional.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta 1/2 Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada 3/4

FAMILY matters show some improvement and in political affairs you can expect some achievement in the near future. But there may be occasion for diversion which you must carefully avoid. Frequent delays in property affairs and also in certain construction work are possible. But finance and business will be mostly satisfactory. Most of the week particularly till Friday will be helpful in taking efforts.

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada 1/4
Uttara Badrapada Revati

TOO much exertion and also expenses are indicated but some help is likely from a known person. From Sunday to Wednesday greater attention will be necessary on money matters. From Wednesday, there is a chance of improvement in the general position. Social and other activities will increase. Though there is some improvement in the income there are many obstacles to speed up your projects or ideas. Avoid new risk.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

DEEWAR

Deewar, in colour, features Amitab, Sasikapoor, Neetu Singh and Parveen Babi in important roles.

The story of the film is narrated on the screen in the same old oft beaten track. Only the locations and a few incidents have beed changed.

It deals with the troubles the elder brother undergoes to bring up the younger one. But finally, as fate would have it, the elder dies at the hands of the younger.

Amitab has a dashing role and it suits him remarkably. Sasi as his brother, who becomes a police officer, has done well. Neetu and Parveen have practically no work. They have been included in the cast only to add feminine attraction.

This film which has music by R.D. Burman, is a Blaze release.

ANKUR

Ankur, meaning the seedling, in Hindi, is the first major feature film conceived and directed by Shyam Benegal, a master in producing documentaries

He has won many awards for his documentaries.

It is heartening to note that 'Ankur' has been selected as the official Indian entry to the Oscar.

Produced by Mohan J. Bijlani and Freni Variava for Blaze Film Enterprises, the picture narrates the story of a young village belle

Shabana Azmi as the village girl has given a fine performance. Sadhu Meher, as her deaf-dumb husband and Anant Nag as her employer have done their role appreciably.

The film has fine colour photography and pleasing music. Dialogues written by Pt Styadev Dubey is simple and purposeful.

From page 2

the script. Usually we use plots thought up by the children themselves, but we also make screen versions of children's stories and poems, both Soviet and foreign.

Take the fairy-tale in verse, "The Little Yellow Tram-car" A poet launched the car into the cosmos to fill it with pushing and crowding clouds and stars. He ended the verse with a catastrophe: the tram-car breaks down, and its pieces drop down on earth.

"I don't like the poem," said Vladik, expressing the common sentiment.

He wrote a simple and kind fairy-tale about a little tram-car which, while returning wearily to its depot on New Year's Eve, espied a fir-tree on a square which people had forgotten to decorate. So it soard off into the blue cosmos, and brought back to earth hundreds of sparkling stars which it sprinkled over the tree. In the morning, when it carried people to work, they looked at the fir-tree and admired it, saying: "What a beauty! Who decorated it so wonderfully?"

Curiously enough, wherever the film was demonstrated (it was shown twice in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Sweden), young spectators greeted it with applause. "It is a piece of kindness, a piece of fantasy and surprises," they said about the film.

When the script is ready, the "authors" get down to the directing plan and framing, after which they draw the sketches of the characters and settings and okay them at the children's studio art council. They spend many months working with paper, cardboard, canvas, paints, thread, textiles, tin foil, etc. When the film is ready and every scene is checked, the same authors walk into our sound stage. Thence the script-writers and artists become puppeteers.

The films made by the children have brought "Florichika" the high title of People's Film Studio, and certificates of every kind as well as gold and bronze medals of republics and country-wide competitions of amateur films and awards of international amateur film festivals.

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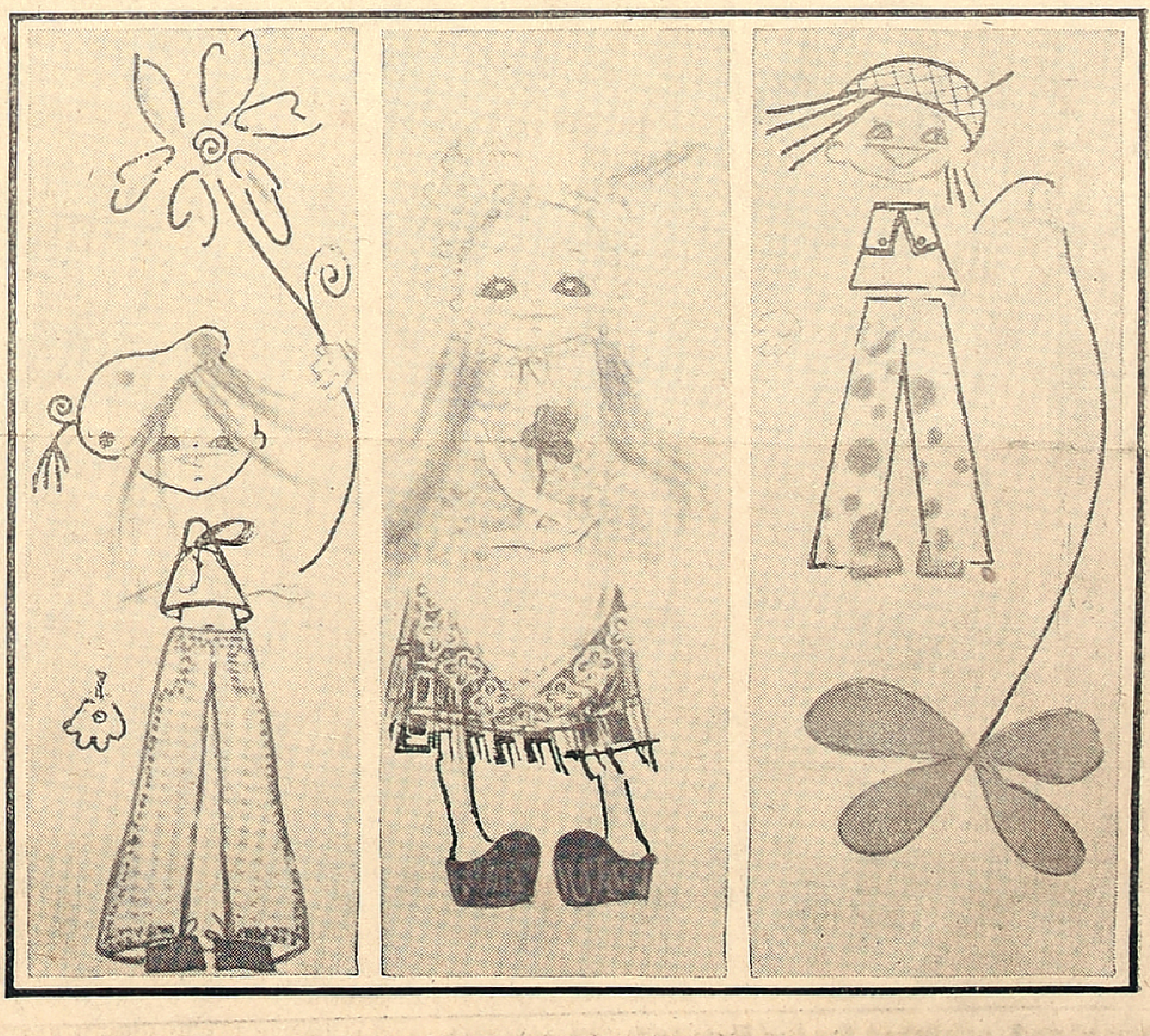
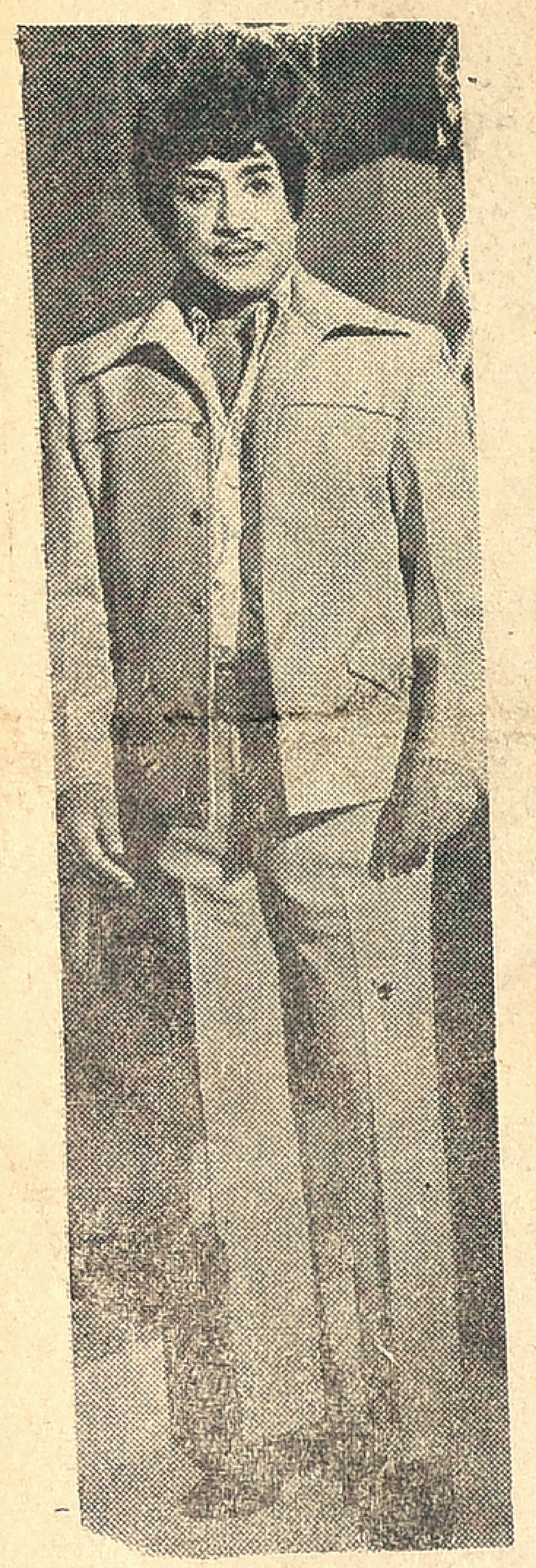
Preparing backgrounds for new films.

Working on a film.

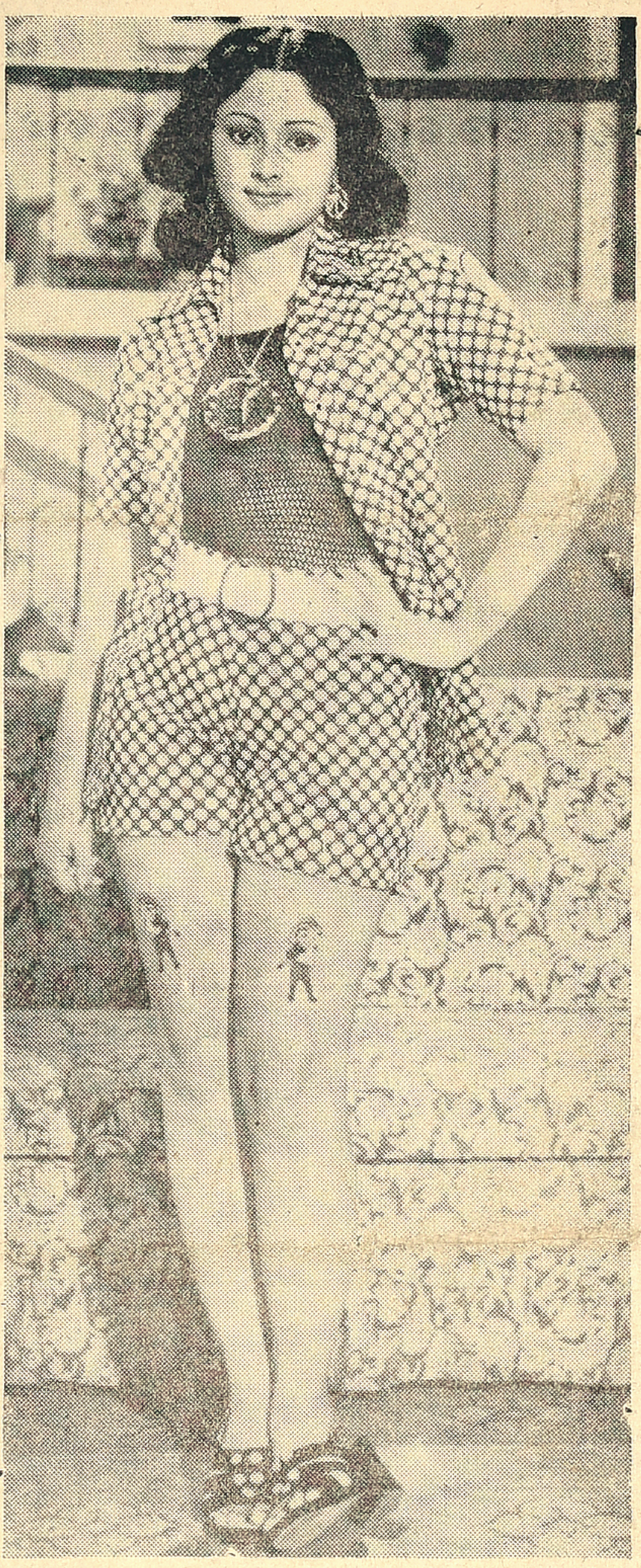


Some of the characters of the cartoons.



Film News In Pictures

Fashionably dressed Sivaji Ganesan in Gomathi Sankar Pictures' "Avan Oru Sarithiram", directed by Prakash Rao. Manjula is cast as the heroine.



Young charming Jayasudha as she appears in the film "Avirathil Oruthi" released last week. K. R. Vijaya and Srikanth are in the main roles in the picture directed by Avinasi Mani for K. R. G. Pictures.

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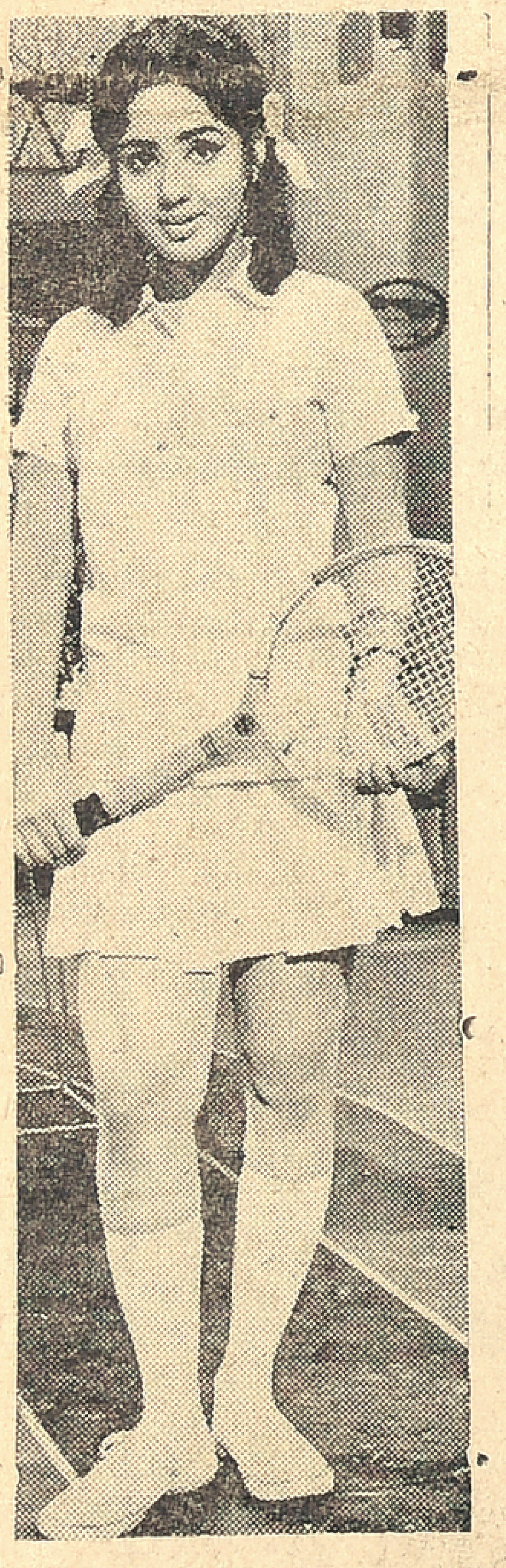
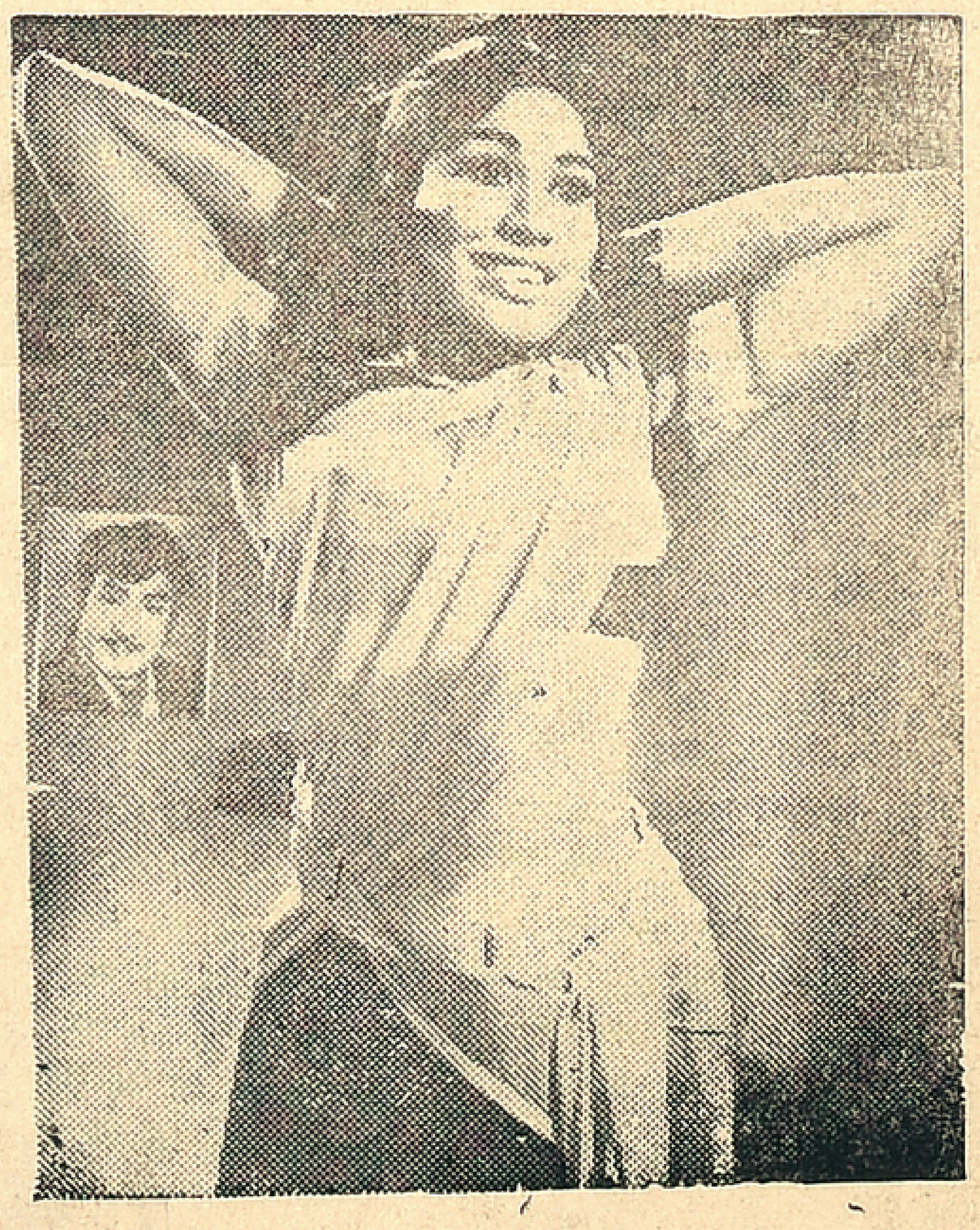


'Vennira Adai' Nirmala starting out for a tennis tournament in the film "Nalla Marumahal".



A strikingly attractive pose of M. S. Sarala in Eswaralaya's " Odippona Kanavan " K. Shanmugam directs the film in which Jayachitra and Jaisankar are doing the lead roles.

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